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Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 4.

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The Michigan State republican convention yesterday endorsed Hughes. Soon you can say, "Everybody's Doing It."

It behooves the Hughes force in Vermont to begin to take a look-out for political "snipers" who fire from ambush.

The Wilson administration's demand for an "immediate" reply from Germany is already over two weeks old, and it will soon need a hair cut.

Do not forget to make your plans to mark the name of your choice for president on the name of your preferential primary ballot on May 16. A neglected privilege is sometimes taken away from us.

Secretary Baker of the war department says an army of 500,000 men thoroughly trained is needed for the defense of the United States. It begins to look as though no political leader or candidate would have a monopoly of preparedness political capital.

A French cruiser is the latest warship to hold up an American steamship, the Isthmian, bound from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, and nowhere near European waters. This sort of thing is becoming altogether too common. Is there no balm in Washington?

The Dublin rebels say, "We were misled." We are reminded in this connection of the definition of "a revolution" as "a successful rebellion." If the rebellion in Dublin had been successful, nobody would have been misled. It is doubtless a fact, however, with both home rulers and anti-home rulers condemning the movement from the very outset that the rebellion was misled. How it all happened will doubtless fully appear later on.

## STATE CONVENTIONS ELECT ALL DELEGATES.

We notice that Chairman James E. Kennedy of the State democratic committee has sent to the chairmen of the various town committees in Vermont the "call for caucuses to be held on May 15, at which gathering delegates will be elected to the State and district conventions to elect delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in St. Louis June 14. The State and district conventions will be held in Burlington May 25, at The Strong theatre."

As we have hitherto shown, it will make little difference whether delegates are elected by State and district conventions or by a State convention with the delegates fairly apportioned between the two districts.

Strict compliance with the letter of the presidential preferential primary law, however, would seem to call for the election of all the delegates apportioned to Vermont by a single convention called by the State committee. This portion of the law in question reads as follows:

"The State committee of each party shall call a party convention under the regulations provided by the committee to be held within three weeks subsequent to the presidential primary. At such convention delegates and alternates to the national convention of such party to the national apportioned to this State shall be elected. Each delegate and alternate so elected shall be furnished by the secretary of state with a certified statement showing the vote cast at the presidential primary for the candidates of the party of which said delegate or alternate is a member."

The language of the statute plainly deals with a single convention, and that convention a State gathering called by the State committee, whose jurisdiction is broader than any congressional district. As we have already intimated, the result doubtless would be the same in either case, but in order to avoid any possible trouble growing out of irregularity, when the national convention is reached, it would seem to be the wise course for all parties in Vermont to comply strictly with the provisions of the presidential primary law of the State.

E. J. BOOTH, President.

JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-President.

## LARGELY A HABIT.

The Principle Back of Building a Substantial Savings Account.

The saving habit, when once acquired, is easily carried out—and the result is a nice tidy sum to draw on for a "rainy day." Acquire the habit—begin at this bank with a single dollar—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

E. D. WOTHEN, Treasurer.

HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

## THE MAY LABOR TROUBLES.

The opening of May seems to have been the signal for the development of numerous labor troubles in different parts of the country. Whatever one may hold regarding developments of this character, there is one gratifying feature about them and this is that they come mostly in prosperous times. When labor is universally asking for increased wages, you may be sure it sees some ground for the assurance of success and on a fairly permanent basis.

When prices of commodities of all kinds are increasing there is basis for an increase in the wage of labor, for high prices touch every class of food as well as other necessities of the home. When times are poor and prices of the necessities of life are low, there is little ground for an increase in wages except on general principles. In such a time labor is fortunate to be kept at work at any price.

To the credit of employers it should be said that they often keep their factories going in order to provide employment for those dependent upon them.

It will be a happy time when some means can be discovered of making this idea general and of securing a reciprocity of responsibility when, on the part of labor, the tide turns. A first step in this direction will be the establishing of relations between employers and employees based on the principle that in the long run their interests are one and the same. That is not a commercial idea, but one that is entirely practicable and one that is already being worked out in many cases.

We are glad to say that the FREE PRESS establishment is fortunate in having no small degree of this family feeling, having a number of colleagues who have been associated with it over thirty years, while most of its employees have a considerable number of years to their credit. It is a great thing in this world for all to act on the theory of "live and let live."

## THE HEAVENS IN MAY.

This is the Best Month for Observations of the Elusive Planet Mercury.

(Samuel G. Barton of the University of Pennsylvania in the Philadelphia Ledger.)  
This month affords the best opportunity of the year for seeing the elusive planet Mercury. On May 12 Mercury will be 22 degrees east of the sun and may be seen immediately after sunset somewhat north of the western point of the horizon. Mercury can be seen best in the spring of the year, but at this time it is not near the point in its orbit which is farthest from the sun, so that other years give better opportunities for seeing the planet than the present. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars will form an isosceles triangle with Mercury at the vertex containing the right angle.

Venus will be brightest on May 27. It will then be at the 42 magnitude. It will be brighter than any other heavenly body except the sun and moon and even bright enough to cast a shadow. It can be seen in daylight by one who knows where to look. It is five times as bright as the next brightest planet, and it shines as bright as Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars.

Both Mercury and Venus being closer to the sun than the earth show all phases like the moon. There are, however, a number of points of difference since the revolution of the planets takes place about the sun, while that of the moon has the earth as its center. The apparent size of the moon varies but little, due to its great distance from us being 81 times as far as when nearest, appears but a sixth as large. It has the full phase when it is farthest from us and is in the same direction as the sun, and this is blotted out by the brilliant sunlight. From this time the phase decreases and the size of the disc increases until the planet reaches its greatest distance from the sun in the sky as Venus did on April 24. The planet then appears like the moon at first quarter, that is in the western sky, with the illuminated part toward the horizon. Thus the phase of Venus decreases when it is just east of the sun, while that of the moon increases. With Venus the appearance of the first-quarter phase follows the full phase instead of the new phase, as is the case with the moon. Owing to the fact that the size of Venus increases as the phase decreases, the full phase does not necessarily coincide with the time of greatest brilliancy. In fact, Venus appears brightest to us after it has passed the quarter phase and becomes crescent-shaped. When brightest Venus appears shaped like the moon when it is five days old. This crescent being part of a circular disc several times larger than the disc when full may really include a larger area than the smaller disc fully illuminated.

Because of the earth's motion around the sun the sun appears to move eastward among the stars about a degree each day. Venus by moving more rapidly than this passed the sun last September, and from that time until April 24 (229 days) increased its distance from the sun each day. The sun now appears upon Venus, thus making the distance between the two less each day. But the sun will require but 72 days to gain the whole distance and pass Venus. This occurs on July 3. The principal reason for this difference is because Venus is now in the part of its path which is near the earth and thus appears to move more rapidly.

On May 21 Venus will pass east of Saturn. At that time it will be three degrees north of Saturn. It will pass it again in June. The big Dipper is now in its best position, nearly overhead in the early evening.

If the classified ads could render you no further service than that of helping to find the right sort of boarding house—that would be real service.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS, PAY BEST.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

**Sherman R. Moulton a Candidate for the State Senate from Chittenden Co.**  
To the Editor of the Free Press:  
I desire to say that I am a candidate for election as senator from Chittenden county. If elected, I shall endeavor faithfully to perform the duties of the office.

SHERMAN R. MOULTON.  
May 3, 1916.

## CANDIDATE FOR ASSISTANT JUDGE.

To the Editor of the Free Press:  
Will you please announce through the columns of the Daily Free Press that I will be a candidate for the office of assistant judge for Chittenden county at the coming primary election. It has been twenty-four years since Westford had an assistant judge, which fact, seems to me, should have some weight.

Respectfully,  
HERBERT T. FAY.  
Westford, Vt., April 28, 1916.

## COL EMERY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Newport, Vt., April 29.  
W. H. Gilpin, Editor Barton Monitor:  
In replying to your comment concerning my possible candidacy for delegate to the republican national convention I beg to say that I am not a candidate in the sense that I am seeking the place, on the other hand I do not say that I would decline to serve if elected.

As to my position on the question of candidates, I am entirely willing to state it. I am for Judge Hughes if he is available, that is if he will accept the nomination. I have no doubt Vermont is for him, if he can be drafted.  
In case his nomination is impossible I am for Roosevelt without ifs or ands. I believe we can win with either of them which is out of the question with most of the "favorite sons." In no event is the party again going to do such a suicidal thing as to disregard the progressive element.

I wanted to see Roosevelt nominated in 1912 and believe that he ought to have been. In spite of this feeling I remained with the party and voted for Taft. I was at the convention and felt as sure as I could that the result would be at its close as I did on the day after election. I do not believe we want to repeat the blunder.

Sincerely yours,  
C. S. EMERY.

## HEALTH OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

Lectures by Famous Physicians from July 5 to 8.

The annual health officers' school, which will be held under the direction of the State board of health of Vermont at the high school building in this city from July 5 to 8, inclusive, is expected to be one of the most interesting yet held in Vermont.

While the program has not yet been fully completed, some of the famous physicians who will be here to give lectures and instruction are Dr. Charles J. Hartland of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Dr. Eugene R. Kelley of Boston, director of the division of communicable diseases of the Massachusetts State board of health; Dr. Root W. Lovett of Boston, chief surgeon of the Children's hospital in that city. Dr. Lovett is the one who has conducted the clinics in this State under the direction of the State board of health and preserved treatment for those who have been left marred by infantile paralysis, and he will conduct another series of clinics over the State, holding the Burlington clinic at the same time as the health officers' school. The superintendent of the public health service at Washington will send an officer of that service to attend the school and give an address. This officer will probably be Dr. L. L. Lumsden, a well known specialist on rural sanitation and typhoid fever. Commissioner of Education Milo B. Hildreth will also be present. There will be addresses by numerous local health officers of the State.

## "VERMONT FARMS."

U. S. Department of Agriculture Points Out Value of Book to Rural Schools.

Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey has received the following letter commending "Vermont Farms," pointing out its great value to the rural school teacher and its importance in bringing home to the youth of Vermont the value of Vermont farm life:

Washington, April 27, 1916.  
Hon. Guy W. Bailey,  
Secretary of State,  
Essex Junction, Vt.

Dear Sir: The copy of Vermont Farms, addressed to Mr. F. E. Heald, of this office, has been received and examined with care.

It reports that this publication would be of much value in the hands of each rural school teacher in Vermont, especially in connection with our joint work in preparing a manual of agriculture for the same teachers.

If it is feasible for you to have a copy placed in each rural school as a part of the teacher's equipment, doing this through the district superintendents, it would provide the basis of reference work in agriculture and valuable correlations in arithmetic, geography and history. Of course, the publication should be properly stamped as the property of the school and notice given that this is a reference text to be carefully preserved and used.

Without a doubt you will agree that it is more important that the youth of Vermont should appreciate the agricultural opportunities of the State than that outsiders should know of them. The rural school pupil may not always be interested in agriculture, but undoubtedly many good farmers have been lost to Vermont merely because they did not know the advantages of the Vermont farm life until after they had entered misfit occupations elsewhere.

If you would find it feasible to place a copy of this publication in each rural school, kindly notify us so that we may make the reference to it we would like to make.

E. A. MILLER,  
Acting in Charge of Agricultural Instruction.

## REPUBLICAN TREND AND PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

"It is generally conceded that the republican nomination for the presidency will lie between these two men." Thus speaks the New York Tribune of Charles E. Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt in announcing its opening of a straw vote on the presidency, although its own support of the Colonel has already been proclaimed. It is worth while to note the conditions under which a choice of these two candidates will be made by the republican national convention.

The paramount fact standing out in bold relief at this time is that neither Hughes nor Roosevelt will be in a position to say the nomination was "stolen" from him. This statement stirs reminiscences and suggests parallels. In 1912 Taft and Roosevelt were struggling for delegates pledged to their respective support. Each claimed a majority of the delegates. Notoriously, delegates from Massachusetts instructed for Taft and three from other States instructed for Roosevelt disregarding their instructions. Bryan did the same thing in the democratic convention when he voted for Wilson instead of Clark. It was a year of violated faith and repudiated presidential instructions. All parties sowed to the wind and are still reaping the traditional harvest of such sowing.

In the present presidential campaign all the big republican possibilities have sought to dodge "instructed delegates." Only the little fellows, "the favorite sons," have sought to tie up delegates in State bundles and label them for future delivery. Roosevelt learned his lesson four years ago. Root also learned his. Hughes is simply applying the political lessons he learned so thoroughly while governor of the Empire State—put not your trust in politicians.

All three of these men have utterly refused to permit their friends to seek the election of instructed delegates. Consequently when the national convention in Chicago organizes on June 7 nobody will be in a position politically or logically or physically to charge that his delegates were unseated. With the great majority of the delegates uninstructed nobody knows officially for whom they stand. For any candidate under these circumstances to charge that the national committee had unseated his delegates would be to invite a universal ha ha!

Both Hughes and Roosevelt have gone much further than to discourage the pledging of delegates to their support. They have individually and repeatedly objected to the use of their names on official ballots in presidential primaries, thus seeking to discourage voters from regarding them as actual candidates for the presidency.

Nor does the parallel between these two great men stop with their attitude toward the presidential primaries. Both Hughes and Roosevelt are from New York. Both represent the progressive or radical wing of the Republican party, though different parts of that subdivision. Both have aroused the bitter antipathy of the Barnes element by their championship of measures to secure more real government by the voters. Neither is wanted by the trusts. Neither is favored by the chief party bosses.

Hughes being less radical than Roosevelt, would be more acceptable to the conservative wing of the Republican party than Roosevelt. If now the conservatives could divide the progressive sentiment in the republican national convention so as to make impossible an overwhelming demand for either Hughes or Roosevelt, they would be in a position to push the nomination of a conservative like former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, regarded as their first choice, or former United States Senator Elihu Root of New York. The logic of events will shape this feature of the contest.

Another point of difference between Hughes and Roosevelt in this campaign is that the latter is depending upon his utterances on the most pressing issues of the day to promote his chances of securing the nomination from a people loving the "heroic." Hughes is gaining strength by his silence, whether he is seeking to gain such strength or not. If Hughes could speak, and would not, silence would be fatal. Being restrained by the dignity of the court from engaging in a preliminary campaign for the nomination, Hughes' silence wards off identification with any of the controversial factions.

Hughes was identified with no faction in 1912, and he is still acceptable to both factions by force of circumstances beyond his control. Hughes to-day is the most available compromise candidate. That is his chief source of strength with the politicians. His great source of strength with the people, on the other hand, is found in his fearless and able abiding advocacy of what he believes to be right and his championship of real rule direct by the people.

That these considerations are rapidly drawing men to favorable consideration of Hughes as a presidential candidate while holding Roosevelt as second choice, is evident from numerous developments. The Boston Transcript, for example, following the presidential primary in Massachusetts, says:

"Outside of Massachusetts the nomination of Mr. Hughes on an early ballot at Chicago is more and more coming to be regarded as a foregone conclusion. No less powerful an independent newspaper than the New York Herald to-day quotes republican organization leaders as admitting that 'Hughes will be the nominee if he will take it,' and no one longer really doubts that he will. They do not want him but they have been made to feel the pressure of popular opinion in his favor."

"New England will go for Hughes with the exception of several delegates in New Hampshire and a few in Connecticut. The Maine delegation is for Hughes, the Rhode Island delegation is not publicly committed but will be for Hughes, according to the admissions of its leaders. The Vermont delegation will be elected next month and the sentiment there for Hughes is stronger than in any other New England State. The Connecticut delegation is looking for 'the winner,' and its leaders admit that when the sentiment is seen to be strongly for Hughes, Connecticut will swing into line for him."

"These things being true, as hosts of friends of Messrs. McCall and Weeks know and admit, we are hopeful that both of our 'favorite sons' will each in his own good time gracefully and generously and sensibly assure the people of Massachusetts that the general movement the country over, which is uniting non-democrats in support of Mr. Hughes for president, no longer lacks the support of Samuel W. McCall and John W. Weeks. Thus they will join their own influence to that of Mr. Crane, who has been for Hughes for president consistently since 1908, and of Senator Lodge, who months ago admitted the inevitability of the nomination of Hughes next June."

The Chicago Tribune, an ardent supporter of Colonel Roosevelt, recently sent out inquiries to the republican, progressive and independent newspaper editors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. More than 50 per cent of them answered. The figures show that out of 1,414 editors, Hughes leads with a vote of 341, with Roosevelt second at 298. It should be noted that in these States the favorite son movement is very strong, with Sherman, Cummins, Fairbanks, LaFollette and Ford in the running.

The Literary Digest polled republican and progressive members of Legislatures in thirty-one States. It received 1,500 replies, and out of this number 758 are for Hughes and 275 for Roosevelt, with the remainder scattered among "favorite sons." In Vermont, for example, seventy legislators favored Hughes, 33 Roosevelt and eight Root.

Bookmakers have begun to deal with presidential sentiment in Washington, developments in different parts of the country and the results of primaries thus far. They put the chances of Hughes even, and give Roosevelt one chance in three, Fairbanks one chance in five, Burton one chance in eight, and Cummins of Iowa and Root of New York each one chance in ten.

That is the trend in the East and Middle West. The next question is, What will the great West beyond do in the national convention?

## BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

DEPOSITS	INCORPORATED 1847	SURPLUS
\$ 3,710.12	January 1, 1850	\$ 56.34
23,750.25	January 1, 1860	214.47
263,799.55	January 1, 1870	9,812.90
1,187,609.36	January 1, 1880	43,239.43
2,121,207.11	January 1, 1890	170,238.51
7,000,207.11	January 1, 1900	330,685.37
15,420,956.49	January 1, 1916	1,250,381.44

Business can be transacted by mail, as well as in person.

**4 Per Cent**

Compound Interest.

All taxes in Vermont paid by the bank.

C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer.

## Ability and Character

make a strong team and will pull a big load over the hill of adversity.

The work will be done much more easily, however, if there is a good supply of lubricant for the axles. The best lubricant for the hard spots in life is a well regulated and constantly growing bank account.

It will scare the wolf from your door.

## THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO.

City Hall Square—North

"SAFETY FIRST."

## Loans on Vermont Farms a Specialty

This bank specializes in making loans on Vermont farms at not to exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate. It will be to your advantage to write us, or what would be still better, come to the bank so that we may talk with you.

## WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

Organized 47 years.

No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt.  
Deposits made on or before May 5th draw interest from May 1st.

## Send Us Your Deposit by Mail

Our system of Banking by Mail has proven a great convenience to our numerous depositors. We cordially invite you also to do your Banking with us by mail.

4% Interest Paid

HOME SAVINGS BANK, Burlington, Vermont

## LESSEE ARRIVES.

T. E. Krumbholz Assumes Management of Van Ness and Hotel Vermont.

T. E. Krumbholz, who has un-

reservedly leased the Hotel Vermont and the Van Ness House in this city, arrived in this city Monday direct from Camden, S. C., where he just closed the season at his southern hotel, The Kirkwood.

Mr. Krumbholz Monday took over the management of the two hotels, and a very successful season of these renowned hostlers is

looked forward to. Mrs. Krumbholz and Miss Krumbholz will arrive later.

When seen Monday Mr. Krumbholz stated that, while he has not made definite plans, not having been in the city but a few hours, he had decided to keep all of those connected with the management of the houses who would stay.

Friends of Robert E. Collier, manager of the Hotel Vermont, will be glad to know that he is expected to remain with that hotel. Mr. Collier has been manager of the Vermont since its opening six years ago and helped to bring this hotel, which is favorably known throughout the East, to its present high rating. It is also expected that Walter Hutham, chief clerk, William F. Flanagan, day clerk, and Hiram Skeels, night clerk, as well as the others connected with the hotel at present, will remain. A. N. W. Smith, who has managed the Van Ness House since the last year, left Tuesday with Mrs. Smith and little son for West Haven, a suburb of New Haven, Conn., where he will manage Savin Rock, a summer hotel, there.

Mr. Krumbholz, who has been clerk at the Van Ness, went with Mr. Smith to his new hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy left Monday for Hartford, Conn. The Van Ness has been run during the past winter with a minimum of help. Mr. Krumbholz has already engaged Kevin Mele as head waiter for this house.

Mr. Krumbholz will bring with him from the Kirkwood his chief clerk, F. A. Whalen of Troy, N. Y.

It is the intention of Mr. Krumbholz to run the Van Ness House on a strictly American plan and he may run the Vermont on a European plan. However, nothing definite has been settled by him along these lines. The roof garden of the Van Ness will probably be opened for dancing about the middle of this month. The plans so far as settled regarding the roof are to have the best music obtainable there for dancing. A card system will probably be inaugurated to keep the patronage of the hotel. Mr. Krumbholz, with his wide experience and fine success with hotels in other localities, is expected to receive the hearty support of Burlingtonians in his new venture.

## ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of Parish and Vestrymen—Choir Master and Organist—Host Design.

The annual parish meeting of St. Paul's Church was held Monday night at eight o'clock. Before the nominations were made for vestrymen Joseph T. Stearns, for 13 years a member of the board, and for four years senior warden, stated that because of pressure of other duties he must ask to be relieved of membership on the board. Mr. Stearns was, however, re-elected vestryman and later the rector reappointed him senior warden. The vestrymen, in addition to Mr. Stearns, were re-elected as follows: J. L. Hills, A. W. Hill, H. H. Wheeler, Crosby P. Miller, A. E. Clement, S. W. Hinder, Dr. Laman Allen, M. D. Chittenden and Dr. J. B. Tanner. Mr. Hill represents All Saints' church. The auditors are H. A. Cooke and R. D. Sawyer, re-elected. Reports of the various officers were read and accepted.

The meeting of the vestry followed. Mr. D. Chittenden was elected junior warden, H. H. Wheeler secretary, and Dr. J. D. Tanner treasurer. The delegates to the diocesan convention to be held at Montpelier the third Wednesday in June are: J. T. Stearns, S. W. Hinder, J. B. Roberts, H. P. Shaw, Dr. J. D. Tanner and M. D. Chittenden; alternates, H. H. Wheeler, H. A. Ward, Blake Lyman, G. V. Whitney, J. H. Munro and Dr. J. E. Tanner.

George E. Little and Harrison A. Cooke, newly re-elected as choir master and organist, respectively. No successor has been organized, nor has a curate been appointed. Both appointments are in the hands of the rector and the wardens.

16,561,109 CATHOLICS IN U. S.

New York State Has 2,809,223, and There Are 1,219,020 in City.

About every sixth person in the United States proper is a Catholic, according to the 1915 edition of the Official Catholic Directory just from the press of P. J. Kennedy & Sons.

There are 16,561,109 Catholics, New York State leading with 2,809,223. Under the United States flag the Catholics number 2,822,062. Of these 7,825,458 are in the Philippines and 1,972,465 in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the American Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands.

The increase during the year in the United States proper was 24,729. In the same territory are 19,572 Catholic clergymen with 5,161 churches and 3,683 parochial schools with 1,075,340 pupils.

New York city has 1,219,020 Catholics, Chicago 1,138,000 and Boston 829,000.

ELECTRICITY NOW PAYS ALLIES' VEGETABLES.

The tons and tons of vegetables required for canned stew to feed the fighting forces of the allies now in the trenches somewhere in France will not be touched by a human hand. They will be pared electrically, says the Electrical world.

A large Canadian company, which has recently received a contract for millions of cans of a dedicated composite, or stew, composed of six vegetables, for consumption by the allied armies has purchased a large number of electrically-operated vegetable-paring machines manufactured in this country.

The American blue jacket will also be fed with sanitariously pared vegetables, a contract for a number of these machines for use in the American navy having recently been made by the United States government.

Your next employer is not likely to overlook your ad—if you make it "ring true."

## FARMS WORTH MORE.

Unimproved farm lands are rapidly appreciating in value in United States.

The government says the present value throughout the country is 50 per cent more than one year ago and 80 per cent more than four years ago.